

Claims 1, 6 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Sato et al. (USP 5,770,900) in view of Torimoto et al. (USP 4,720,646), further in view of Yoshida et al. (USP 5,977,669). As discussed during the interview, Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection as follows:

Independent claim 1 requires, *inter alia*,

annular conductors and insulating layers arranged on outer diameter side of the cylinder portion of said terminal holder and laminated alternately in axial direction;

In the Office Action the examiner asserts that Sato (USP 5,770,900) teaches; *conductors (34a)* and insulating layers arranged on outer diameter side of said circular arc-shaped flange portions of said bobbin-shaped insulator and are laminated alternately in axial direction and that Torimoto (USP 4,720,646) teaches;

the use of *annular conductors (4)* for the purpose of providing reliable coil lead wires.

As agreed to by the Examiner during the interview, however, structure 34a in Sato is not a conductor. Specifically, structure 34a in Sato et al. is described at column 5, lines 6-7, as "protruding portions 34a on the outer surface of the flange 30". Furthermore, the protruding portion 34a is integral with the "annular bobbin 34", around which wires are wound. Thus, structure 34a is an insulator, not a conductor, as required by the claims. Furthermore, structure 34a is not laminated in the axial direction with annular insulating layers. For at least this reason the §103 rejection of claim 1 should be withdrawn.

Additionally, the "lead wires" 4 disclosed in Torimoto are not annular, as required by the claims. As can be seen from Figs. 3-5, below, wires 4 are shaped like "wires" and are not

annular. Even if wires 4 were wound in an annular-like shape, they still would not meet the limitations of the claims since they are not *laminated alternately in the axial direction with insulating layers*.

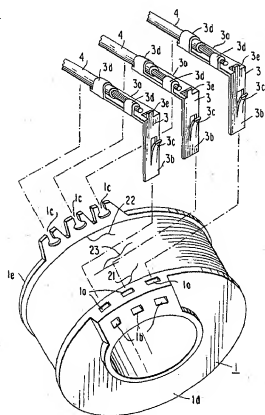


FIG. 3

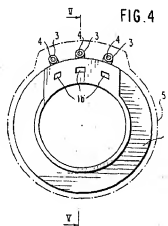


FIG. 4

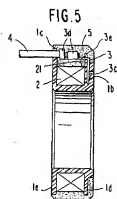


FIG. 5

As recognized by the Examiner, Yoshida et al. fails to compensate for these deficiencies in Sato and Torimoto. Thus, even if the teachings of Torimoto were combined with those of Sato and Yoshida, the result would not meet the requirements of the claims. For at least this reason, Applicant submits that the proposed combination of references fails to render the invention of at least claims 1-5 and 9-11 unpatentable.

Request for Reconsideration under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111
U.S. Appln. No. 09/785,528

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing remarks, the application is believed to be in form for immediate allowance with claims 1-11, and such action is hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, he is kindly requested to **contact the undersigned** at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,



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